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THE Fats and Oils SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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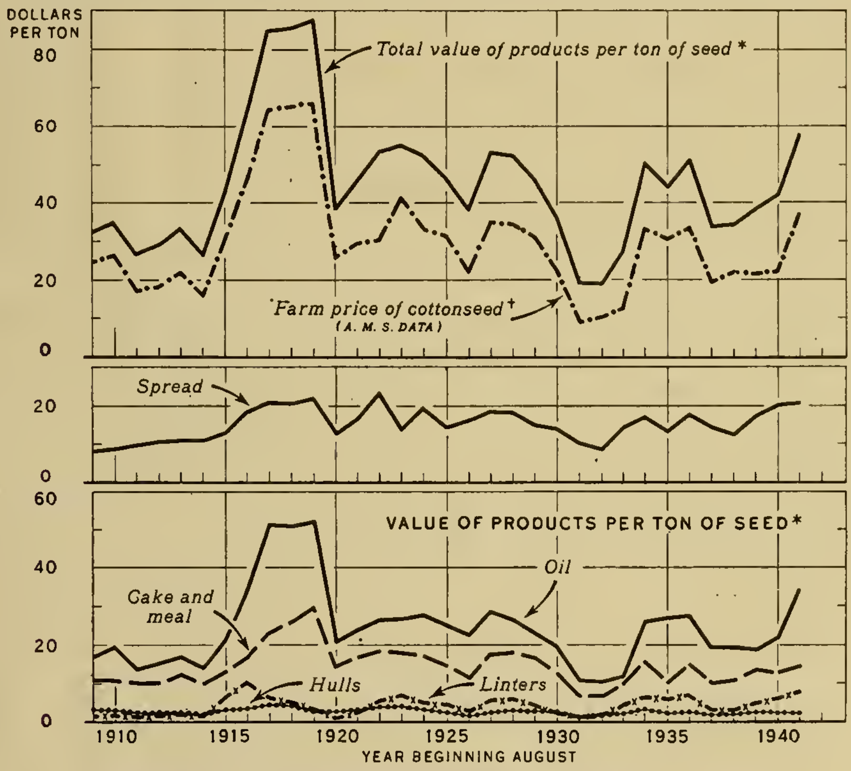
IN THIS ISSUE:
THE COTTONSEED SITUATION

COTTONSEED: VALUE OF PRODUCTS, PRICE RECEIVED BY FARMERS, AND SPREAD BETWEEN VALUE AND PRICE, UNITED STATES, 1909-41^



* COMPUTED FROM TOTAL VALUE OF PRODUCTS AND QUANTITY OF SEED CRUSHED, AS REPORTED BY BUREAU OF THE CENSUS; DATA FOR 1940 AND 1941 ARE ESTIMATED

† YEAR BEGINNING JULY ^DATA FOR 1941 ARE FOR AUGUST ONLY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 39530 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

With marked improvement in demand and prices for cottonseed oil, meal, and linters during the past year, and with a small crop of cottonseed, the estimated total mill value of cottonseed products per ton of seed at the start of the 1941 marketing year was above the averages for all seasons since 1919. The price of cottonseed was the highest since the 1923 season. The spread between the value of products and the price of cottonseed widened materially in 1940-41, largely because of the sharp rise in prices of products following the period when most mill purchases of cottonseed were made. The wide spread in August this year may be a reflection of increased marketing and processing costs, and may have resulted in part from uncertainty concerning proposed action to establish a price ceiling for cottonseed oil. (For data see table 3.)

Table 1.- Price per pound of specified fats, oils, and glycerin, August 1939 and 1940, June-August 1941

Item	August		1941		
	1939	1940	June	July	Aug.
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Butter, 92-score, Chicago	23.5	27.0	35.4	34.3	35.0
Butter, 92-score, New York	24.2	27.6	35.6	34.8	35.5
Oleomargarine, dom. veg., Chicago	14.5	14.8	15.0	15.7	16.5
Compounds (animal and veg. cooking fats), Chicago	8.8	9.0	13.8	14.8	15.1
Lard, prime steam, tierces, Chicago	5.6	4.9	10.1	10.2	10.1
Lard, refined, cartons, Chicago	6.4	6.1	10.6	10.9	11.1
Oleo oil, extra, tierces, Chicago	6.9	7.0	10.5	10.4	10.3
Oleostearine, bbl., N. Y.	5.6	5.2	9.9	9.8	9.8
Tallow, edible, Chicago	4.4	3.8	8.2	8.1	8.3
Corn oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills	5.1	5.3	11.3	11.9	11.8
Corn oil, refined, bbl., N. Y.	7.8	7.9	13.9	15.1	14.8
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. S.E. mills	4.5	4.8	10.4	10.6	10.9
Cottonseed oil, p.s.y., tank cars, N. Y.	5.5	5.6	11.5	11.8	11.9
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills	5.0	5.3	10.3	11.1	11.2
Peanut oil, dom. refined, bbl., N. Y.	8.6	8.7	13.9	---	15.0
Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, midwestern mills	4.2	4.4	9.6	9.8	9.5
Soybean oil, dom., crude, drums, N. Y.	5.4	5.8	11.5	12.3	11.8
Soybean oil, refined, drums, N. Y.	6.7	6.9	11.9	12.7	12.3
Babassu oil, tanks, f.o.b. mills, Pacific Coast	---	---	8.8	9.1	9.2
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. Pacific Coast 1/	5.6	5.3	9.1	9.2	9.3
Coconut oil, edible, drums, N. Y.	8.4	7.5	13.0	13.0	13.0
Olive oil, edible, drums, N. Y.	25.1	31.6	62.8	72.7	73.6
Olive oil, inedible, drums, N. Y.	10.8	20.0	45.1	52.3	52.3
Olive-oil foots, prime, drums, N. Y.	6.8	8.7	16.8	17.0	17.0
Palm oil, Niger, crude, drums, N. Y. 1/	6.6	6.8	9.0	9.9	10.8
Palm oil, Sumatra, tanks, N. Y. 1/	---	---	8.7	9.5	10.2
Rape oil, refined, denatured, drums, N. Y.	10.9	15.0	13.3	15.2	15.6
Rape oil, blown, bbl., N. Y.	14.2	17.5	16.9	17.5	17.5
Teaseed oil, crude, drums, N. Y.	10.3	12.5	20.2	22.7	24.0
Tallow, inedible, Chicago	4.0	3.2	7.5	7.6	7.7
Grease, A white, Chicago	4.1	3.2	7.6	7.8	7.8
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. Baltimore	3.2	4.7	7.1	7.8	7.4
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pacific Coast	3.1	4.9	7.5	8.0	7.7
Whale oil, refined, bleached winter, drums, N.Y.	7.6	9.5	9.9	10.5	10.5
Linseed oil, raw, tank cars, Minneapolis	8.1	7.9	9.8	10.4	10.2
Linseed oil, raw, drums, carlots, N. Y.	8.7	8.8	10.9	11.4	11.3
Perilla oil, drums, N. Y.	12.3	17.7	18.9	20.0	21.4
Oiticica oil, drums, N. Y.	17.4	18.0	20.2	20.6	21.2
Tung oil, drums, N. Y.	22.0	25.8	32.0	32.2	34.0
Castor oil, No. 3 bbl., N. Y.	8.2	11.2	11.1	11.5	11.5
Castor oil, dehydrated, drums, carlots, N. Y.	---	14.0	15.3	15.7	16.0
Cod-liver oil, med. U.S.P. bbl.,N.Y.(dol.per bbl.)	21.0	67.5	82.5	82.5	84.5
Cod oil, Newfoundland, bbl., (drums) N. Y.	4.4	6.8	10.0	10.5	10.5
Glycerin, soaplye, 80 percent basis, tanks, N. Y.	7.8	8.0	9.0	11.1	13.0

Compiled from Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, The National Provisioner, and reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service and Bureau of Labor Statistics. Prices quoted include excise taxes and duties where applicable. 1/ Three-cent processing tax added to price as originally quoted.

THE FATS AND OILS SITUATION

Summary

The average price of cottonseed for the 1941 marketing season will be much higher than in recent years and may be the highest in about 20 years. This estimate is based largely on anticipated further increases in demand for cottonseed products with rising national income, small supplies of such products, and the prospect for substantial shipments of lard to the United Kingdom.

The quantity of cottonseed available for crushing in 1941-42 will be considerably below average. With reduced oil production and with comparatively small oil stocks on hand August 1, the supply of cottonseed oil is likely to be 20 to 25 percent less this season that last. Supplies of cottonseed cake and meal, and linters also will be reduced, but not to the same extent.

Decreased production of peanut oil as well as cottonseed oil is in prospect this season. Expanded production of soybean oil, lard, and possibly tallow and greases, however, will more than offset these reductions.

Because of reduced imports of oilseeds and oils resulting from the shipping shortage this year, and the possibility that imports may be further reduced next year, the Secretary of Agriculture in announcing production goals for 1942 indicated the desirability of expanding the acreage of soybeans for beans by approximately 1.1 million acres and peanuts by approximately 1.6 million acres. These increases, with normal crop yields, would provide nearly 500 million pounds more oil in 1942-43 than in 1941-42. Commercial production of castor beans also may be encouraged, although no goal has yet been announced for this crop.

During the first half of 1941, imports of fats, oils, and oilseeds in terms of crude oil, totaling 825 million pounds, were 10 percent smaller than a year earlier, with most of the decrease occurring in tung oil, olive oil, and copra. Exports, totaling 219 million pounds, were about the same as a year earlier.

Disappearance of primary fats and oils was 19 percent greater in the first 6 months this year than last. This was an unusually large gain. Part of the increase is believed to have been the result of inventory accumulation of finished goods by large distributors and consumers.

Prices of fats and oils leveled off during July and August. But in early September, following the withdrawal of the proposal to place a "ceiling" on cottonseed oil, prices of edible fats and oils moved upward. Prices of oilcake meals have advanced sharply during the past 3 months, with the rise continuing in early September. Prices of cottonseed and soybeans also have advanced in recent weeks.

-- September 15, 1941

REVIEW OF RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

BACKGROUND.- Mainly because of increases in world supplies, prices of most fats and oils declined to low levels before the outbreak of the present war, although difficulties in obtaining tung oil from China resulted in price gains for drying oils early in 1939. Prices of all fats and oils advanced in September 1939. But most of the gains subsequently were lost, with the declines being especially marked after the closing of important European markets and the cessation of lard imports by the United Kingdom in the spring of 1940.

The shipping shortage and increased shipping rates early in 1941 restricted the volume of imports and had the effect of driving a wedge between prices in the United States and in surplus-producing areas, raising the former and lowering the latter. This influence, together with improved domestic demand for consumption and storage, and Government purchases of lard and dairy products, resulted in sharp advances in domestic prices of fats and oils during the first half of 1941. Further improvement in domestic demand is in prospect, which should cause prices to rise both here and abroad.

Advance in Prices of Fats Halted in July and August, Renewed in Early September

After advancing sharply from February to late June, prices of fats and oils leveled off in July and August. Because prices were rising during June, however, the July averages in most cases were somewhat higher than those for June. Price changes in August were moderate. The most pronounced variations from a month earlier were increases of 6 to 8 percent in prices for palm, tung, perilla, and teaseed oils, and declines of 4 to 5 percent in prices for sardine and menhaden oils.

Partly as a result of a seasonal increase in butter prices, the index of prices for all fats and oils in August, at 91 percent of the 1924-29 average, was one point higher than in July. The index was 31 points (52 percent) higher than in August 1940, when prices for most fats and oils were unusually low.

Speculation in fats and oils on futures exchanges, but not legitimate hedging operations, was prohibited in an order issued by the Office of Price Administration on August 28. At the same time, the proposal, previously announced, to place a "ceiling" on the price of cottonseed oil below recent market levels was withdrawn. The price of crude cottonseed oil advanced more than 1 cent per pound in early September, and prices of related fats and oils also moved upward. A small crop of cottonseed and further improvement in consumer buying power were factors in the advance.

Prices of Oilcake Meals and Oilseeds at High Levels

Prices for oilcake meals remained fairly steady during the spring but rose sharply during the summer. The average price of cottonseed meal at Memphis, at $34.45 per ton, was $7.35 higher in August this year than last. Price advances in the past 12 months for other high-protein feeds were as follows: Linseed meal, Minneapolis, $9.10; peanut meal, southeastern mills, $11.00; soybean meal, Chicago, $11.60; and copra meal, Los Angeles, $18.25. These were gains of 27 to 95 percent. A strong demand for feeds from livestock and dairy producers, increased prices for most feed grains, and reduced shipping space and higher shipping rates for imported copra and copra meal were the principal price-raising factors. A record large supply of high-protein feeds is in prospect this season.

Prices for castor beans and flaxseed averaged slightly lower in August than in July, but prices for other oilseeds were moderately higher. Oilseed prices generally were higher in August this year than last, with gains of roughly 25 percent for flaxseed and peanuts, 40 percent for castor beans, 75 percent for cottonseed, 90 percent for soybeans, and 185 percent for copra. (Table 7.)

Flaxseed Loan Program Announced

A 1941 flaxseed loan at rates expected to average $1.70 a bushel on the farm was announced August 19. The average price received by farmers for flaxseed in mid-August was $1.68 per bushel. The loans, which are designed to stabilize prices and aid producers in marketing the 1941 crop, will be made by the Commodity Credit Corporation. The program will be administered in the field by local committees of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

The loan rate for No. 1 flaxseed will be $1.85 a bushel delivered at leading terminal markets. The rate will be discounted 5 cents a bushel for flaxseed grading No. 2. Only flaxseed grading No. 2 or better will be eligible for loan. Loan values at local stations will be determined on the basis of the terminal market rates less transportation and 4 cents per bushel handling costs. No storage allowance is made for farm storage. Loans secured by warehouse receipts will be discounted 7 cents a bushel unless they carry an endorsement stating that storage charges have been paid through April 30, 1942. Loans will be made through December 31, 1941, and the notes will mature on demand or on April 30, 1942.

Imports 10 Percent Smaller in First 6 Months This Year Than Last

Imports of fats, oils, and oilseeds in terms of crude oil during the first 6 months of 1941 totaled 825 million pounds, 10 percent less than the 921 million pounds imported in the corresponding period of 1940. Most of the decrease occurred in imports of tung oil, olive oil, and copra. Imports of whale oil, flaxseed, babassu kernels, and cottonseed oil also were reduced; but imports of castor beans, palm oil, and oiticica oil were increased. Imports of coconut oil totaled about the same as a year earlier. (Table 4.)

Total exports for the first half of 1941 amounted to 219 million pounds (in terms of fats and crude oils) compared with 218 million pounds a year earlier. Exports of soybeans and lard were reduced, but exports (including reexports) of coconut oil and copra were increased. The increase in coconut oil exports was accounted for mainly by the shipment of 25 million pounds to the Soviet Union in February this year. With practically no shipments of lard to the United Kingdom during the first half of 1941, total exports of this item would have been even smaller than they were if it had not been for the fairly substantial shipments to Japan and Finland that were made early in the year. Comparatively large shipments of lard to the United Kingdom under lend-lease arrangements are likely to be made during the remainder of 1941 and in 1942.

Disappearance of Primary Fats up 19 Percent in First Half of 1941

The apparent domestic disappearance of primary fats and oils, excluding farm butter and lard produced on farms and in small rendering establishments, totaled 5,040 million pounds for the first 6 months of 1941, an increase of 788 million pounds (19 percent) over the corresponding period of 1940. As indicated in the August issue of this report, this remarkable increase in consumption is believed to have been the result, at least in part, of widespread inventory accumulation of finished goods by large distributors and consumers.

The most pronounced gain in consumption occurred in cottonseed oil, up 237 million pounds (crude basis) from a year earlier. Consumption of peanut oil, also used largely in shortening, showed a gain of 69 million pounds, and the consumption of soybean oil showed a gain of 65 million pounds. Despite a reduction in output, the domestic disappearance of lard was 14 million pounds (2 percent) larger in the first half of 1941 than a year earlier. (Table 5.)

Consumption of fats and oils used primarily in the manufacture of soap scored similar marked increases during the first half of 1941, with utilization of inedible tallow and greases up 196 million pounds, palm oil 72 million pounds, and coconut oil 53 million pounds. Consumption of palm-kernel oil and babassu oil, however, was slightly smaller than in the first 6 months of 1940.

Among the paint and varnish oils, consumption of perilla oil was 14 million pounds less in the first half of 1941 than a year earlier. But the use of linseed oil was 94 million pounds (33 percent) greater, the use of oiticica oil was increased 7 million pounds, and the use of tung oil, despite reduced imports, was increased 6 million pounds. In addition, consumption of castor oil showed a gain of 28 million pounds (65 percent); most of the increase in use of castor oil is believed to have occurred in the dehydrated product which is used as a tung-oil substitute.

Other notable changes in the first half of 1941 include an increase of 1 percent in the apparent consumption of butter and decreases of 32 million pounds in the use of marine animal oils and of 22 million pounds (45 percent) in the use of olive oil. The decrease in use of marine animal oils reflects reduced production of fish and whale oils during the past season and reduced imports of fish-liver oil. The decrease in olive oil consumption was the result of the almost complete disappearance of imports from the Mediterranean region.

Acreage Goals for 1942 Announced

Production goals for 1942 for virtually all farm products were announced by the Secretary of Agriculture September 8. In general, the production goals reflect suggested or expected production of livestock products substantially larger than in recent years, expanded production of oil-producing crops, and a continuation of about the current level of production, or less, of cotton, wheat, and tobacco.

Increased output of oil-producing crops is suggested because of the reduction in imports of oilseeds and oils resulting from the shortage of shipping space this year and the possibility that imports may be further reduced in 1942. A large proportion of these imports consist of such items as coconut oil, palm oil, and olive oil, which are used in part for food purposes. The acreage expansion indicated would come largely in soybeans and peanuts, and perhaps in castor beans.

The announced acreage goal for soybeans in 1942 is 7 million acres to be harvested for beans compared with an estimated 5,918,000 acres to be harvested for beans in 1941 and an average of 3,433,000 acres so harvested in the 5 years 1936-40.

In the case of peanuts, the announced goal for 1942 is 3,500,000 acres picked and threshed compared with an estimated 1,908,000 acres to be picked and threshed in 1941, and an average of 1,736,000 acres picked and threshed in the years 1936-40. Of the total acreage for 1942, the product of 1,600,000 acres would be "acreage allotment" or "quota" peanuts designed primarily for use of the edible trade, but part of which might be diverted to oil mills. The product from the remaining 1,900,000 acres would be sold to oil mills.

No change is suggested in the total flaxseed acreage for 1942 compared with 1941. Production of flaxseed is already at a comparatively high level. Acreage planted to flaxseed totaled 3,392,000 in 1941 compared with an average of 2,159,000 acres for the preceding 5 years. The announcement of an acreage goal for castor beans in 1942 was deferred pending further developments in the ocean shipping situation. Under normal conditions, castor beans produced in the United States cannot compete on a cost basis with beans produced in semi-tropical areas.

Cotton Crop Estimate Reduced; Estimates for Other Oil Crops Increased

A 1941 cotton crop of 10,710,000 bales is forecast by the Crop Reporting Board on the basis of conditions as of September 1. This is a decrease of 107,000 bales from the August 1 forecast. With approximately 0.444 tons of cottonseed produced per bale of cotton, production of cottonseed in 1941 would be about 4,755,000 tons, 15 percent less than the output in 1940.

The September 1 forecasts for flaxseed, soybeans, and peanuts are larger than those of a month earlier. Flaxseed production is now forecast at 31.9 million bushels compared with 31.2 million bushels in 1940. Production of nearly 32 million bushels would be the largest since 1902.

The indicated production of soybeans for 1941 is 110.9 million bushels compared with 79.8 million bushels in 1940 and the previous record output of 91.3 million bushels in 1939. The acreage to be harvested for beans is placed at 5,918,000, a 19-percent increase over the 4,961,000 acres harvested for beans last year.

The production of peanuts picked and threshed is now expected to total 1,499 million pounds, slightly more than expectations a month earlier but 236 million pounds (14 percent) less than the record crop of 1940.

THE COTTONSEED SITUATION

Supplies of Cottonseed Products to be Small This Season

On the basis of the production of cottonseed indicated September 1 and reported mill stocks for August 1, the quantity of cottonseed available for crushing in the current season probably will total about 3,900,000 tons. This would be 496,000 tons (11 percent) less than the quantity crushed in the 1940 season and considerably below average crushings for other recent years. (Table 2.)

A relatively low oil content is reported for early marketings of cottonseed. The average oil yield for the crop this year may be somewhat less than the 313 pounds of oil usually obtained per ton of cottonseed of the basis grade. Last season 324 pounds of oil were obtained per ton of cottonseed crushed. It seems likely that production of crude oil from crushing operations this season will not exceed 1,200 million pounds compared with 1,425 million pounds produced last season and an average production for the 10 years 1930-39 of 1,422 million pounds. Production plus stocks of cottonseed oil for 1941-42 probably will not exceed 1,543 million pounds compared with a total supply last season of 1,993 million pounds. This would be a reduction of 450 million pounds (23 percent) in the available supply of oil. Mill stocks of crude and refined cottonseed oil, on a crude basis, totaled only 343 million pounds on August 1 this year compared with 568 million pounds a year earlier.

The combined supplies of cottonseed oil and peanut oil may be about 500 million pounds smaller in 1941-42 than in 1940-41, but this reduction will be about offset by increases in supplies of soybean oil and lard.

Supplies of cottonseed cake and meal, and linters also will be smaller this season than last. But the percentage reductions in supplies of these items probably will not be so marked as in the case of oil. Mill stocks of cottonseed cake and meal on August 1 this year were considerably larger than a year earlier, while stocks of linters were only slightly reduced.

Demand Strongest in Several Years

The demand for cottonseed products in the 1941-42 marketing season probably will be the strongest in many years. Income of industrial workers at the start of the season was at the highest level in 22 years of record, and further increases in income are in prospect during the next 10 months. These increases will be reflected directly or indirectly in prices for cottonseed products, unless action is taken to restrain the advances. In the case of cotton linters, an agreement is already in effect whereby oil millers have undertaken to make 80 percent of the new supply of linters available for chemical purposes at an average price of 3.35 cents per pound, f.o.b. mills. Prices for first-cut linters, however, are not affected by the agreement, and are now being quoted at comparatively high levels.

Additional supporting factors, in the case of cottonseed oil, will be substantial Government purchases and shipments of lard to the United Kingdom, and the shortage of olive oil resulting from the near elimination of imports. Supplies of other imported vegetable oils suitable for food uses also may be reduced in the next several months, particularly if ocean shipping conditions become worse.

Price of Cottonseed May Be the Highest Since 1919

The average price received by farmers for cottonseed in mid-August was $36.94 per ton. Prices have since advanced, and for the 1941 season as a whole they are expected to average much higher than in recent years and may be the highest in 22 years. The highest average since the 1919 season was $41.23 per ton in 1923-24. The average for the 1940 season was $21.72. (Table 3.)

Table 2.- Cottonseed: Supply and disposition, United States, 1923-41

Year beginning August	Supply			Total apparent disappearance	Disposition			Crushings as percentage of production
	Production	Imports	Mill-stocks end of period		Used on farms: For seed	Used on farms: For feed and fertilizer	Crushed	
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Percent
1923	4,503	44	22	4,538	619	606	3,308	73
1924	6,050	36	32	6,076	700	763	4,605	76
1925	7,150	44	23	7,203	703	932	5,558	78
1926	7,989	16	90	7,938	604	1,021	6,306	79
1927	5,758	1/	22	5,826	677	495	4,654	81
1928	6,435	1/	42	6,415	684	667	5,061	79
1929	6,590	23	45	6,610	670	898	5,016	76
1930	6,191	1/	25	6,211	607	890	4,715	76
1931	7,604	1	300	7,330	572	1,412	5,328	70
1932	5,784	3	221	5,866	622	619	4,621	80
1933	5,806	1	223	5,805	432	1,215	4,157	72
1934	4,282	51	90	4,466	435	429	3,550	83
1935	4,729	1/	22	4,797	475	504	3,818	81
1936	5,511	---	42	5,491	534	458	4,498	82
1937	8,426	---	337	8,131	394	1,411	6,326	75
1938	5,310	---	121	5,526	389	662	4,471	84
1939	5,260	---	40	5,341	394	799	4,151	79
1940	5,595	---	131	5,504	2/	2/	4,396	79
1941	3/4,755						4/ 3,900	4/ 82

Compiled as follows:

Production and used on farms, Agricultural Marketing Service.
Imports, Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States.
Stocks and crushings, Bureau of the Census.
Apparent disappearance, computed from data on production, imports, and stocks.

1/ Less than 500 tons.

2/ Not available.

3/ Indicated by cotton crop report as of September 1, on the basis of 0.444 tons of cottonseed per bale of cotton.

4/ Tentative estimate.

Table 3.- Cottonseed: Value of products, price received by farmers, and spread between value and price, United States, 1909-41

Year beginning August	Average price per ton received by farmers for cottonseed (weighted by sales) 1/	Mill value of products per ton of cottonseed crushed					Spread between total value of products and price of cottonseed
		Oil	Cake and meal	Linters	Hulls	Total	
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1909	24.35	16.90	10.99	1.46	3.00	32.35	8.00
1910	26.11	19.59	10.88	1.52	2.77	34.76	8.65
1911	17.18	13.53	10.10	1.05	2.01	26.69	9.51
1912	18.36	15.09	10.04	1.63	2.12	28.88	10.52
1913	21.96	16.71	12.34	1.57	2.31	32.93	10.97
1914	15.51	13.93	9.99	1.06	1.46	26.44	10.93
1915	30.15	20.93	12.82	6.22	2.94	42.91	12.76
1916	45.63	34.25	16.65	10.09	3.12	64.11	18.48
1917	64.28	51.25	22.90	6.26	4.44	84.85	20.57
1918	65.23	50.75	25.93	4.96	4.00	85.64	20.41
1919	65.79	52.25	29.66	3.07	2.76	87.74	21.95
1920	25.65	20.80	14.33	.86	2.47	38.46	12.81
1921	29.14	23.77	16.59	2.20	2.98	45.54	16.40
1922	30.42	26.16	18.21	5.31	3.76	53.44	23.02
1923	41.23	26.63	17.93	6.65	3.85	55.06	13.83
1924	33.25	27.51	17.19	4.62	2.99	52.31	19.06
1925	31.59	24.95	14.66	4.18	2.28	46.07	14.48
1926	22.04	22.56	11.49	2.65	1.41	38.11	16.07
1927	34.83	28.44	17.31	5.35	2.15	53.25	18.42
1928	34.13	26.46	17.92	5.49	2.54	52.41	18.28
1929	30.95	22.91	16.41	4.02	2.41	45.75	14.80
1930	22.05	19.44	12.43	1.90	2.22	35.99	13.94
1931	8.96	10.80	6.21	1.26	.98	19.25	10.29
1932	10.32	10.22	6.38	1.28	1.01	18.89	8.57
1933	12.89	11.65	9.51	3.97	1.81	26.94	14.05
1934	33.09	25.87	15.22	6.09	2.89	50.07	16.98
1935	30.54	26.57	10.15	5.49	1.72	43.93	13.39
1936	33.41	27.39	14.62	6.61	2.33	50.95	17.54
1937	19.51	19.21	9.93	2.99	1.41	33.54	14.03
1938	21.80	19.37	10.56	2.74	1.59	34.26	12.46
1939	21.20	18.68	13.01	4.56	2.10	38.35	17.15
1940	2/21.72	3/21.70	3/12.54	3/5.60	3/2.04	3/41.88	2/20.16
1941 4/	2/36.94	3/34.10	3/14.15	3/7.25	3/1.90	3/57.40	2/20.46

Price of cottonseed from Agricultural Marketing Service. Value of products per ton of cottonseed computed from total value of products and quantity of seed crushed, Bureau of the Census.

1/ Year beginning July. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Estimated. 4/ Aug. only.

Table 4.- Imports and exports of fats, oils, and oil-bearing materials, United States, January-June 1939-41

Item	Imports			Exports		
	1939	1940	1941 1/	1939	1940	1941 1/
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Animal fats and oils-						
Butter	.5	.6	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.2
Greases 2/	---	---	---	1.5	3.0	2.2
Lard	---	3/	---	140.7	120.2	106.0
Neatsfoot oil	---	---	---	.3	.3	.2
Oleo oil	---	---	---	2.6	1.0	.3
Oleo stock	---	---	---	1.3	.9	.9
Stearine, animal, edible	---	---	---	3/	.1	.3
Tallow, edible	---	3/	1.3	.1	.1	.1
Tallow, inedible	.5	4/ .9	4/ 3.7	.8	.4	1.4
Wool grease	2.1	1.7	.5	---	---	---
Cod and cod-liver oils	30.2	10.7	5/10.3	---	---	---
Fish oil	.4	.2	4.7	.8	3.6	1.0
Marine mammal oil	2.5	16.8	1.4	---	---	---
Total, animal	36.1	31.0	22.9	149.1	130.9	113.7
Vegetable oils-						
Babassu oil	---	.4	---	---	---	---
Cashew shell oil	1.2	2.6	1.6	---	---	---
Castor oil	3/	3/	.4	.3	.9	.6
Coconut oil 6/	192.5	175.3	176.5	6.3	14.9	42.1
Coconut oil 7/	---	---	---	1.9	6.3	1.6
Corn oil	10.0	.4	.8	3/	.1	.2
Cottonseed oil 6/	26.5	6.5	.2	2.6	8.6	10.2
Japan wax (tallow)	1.6	1.1	2.2	---	---	---
Linseed oil	3/	3/	.1	.3	2.3	2.8
Oiticica oil	9.0	7.8	14.5	---	---	---
Olive oil, edible	33.4	35.1	6.8	---	---	---
Olive-oil foots	15.7	12.8	1.5	---	---	---
Olive oil, inedible	3.9	4.1	.6	---	---	---
Palm-kernel oil	1.8	---	---	---	---	---
Palm oil	144.8	102.4	130.5	7/ 4.5	7/15.1	7/16.4
Peanut oil	2.9	2.3	.8	3/	2.6	5.3
Perilla oil	23.1	6.0	4.0	---	---	---
Rape oil	4.0	7.2	7.4	---	---	---
Sesame oil	2.4	3/	3/	---	---	---
Soybean oil	1.7	2.8	.8	4.5	9.1	9.1
Sunflower oil	.2	3/	3/	---	---	---
Teaseed oil	3.4	1.4	.8	---	---	---
Tung oil	39.5	60.3	15.8	7/ 2.3	7/ 2.6	7/ 1.9
Vegetable tallow	1.8	.3	.9	---	---	---
Total, vegetable	519.5	428.7	366.0	22.9	62.4	90.1
Total, all fats and oils	555.6	459.7	388.9	172.0	193.3	203.8

Continued -

Table 4.- Imports and exports of fats, oils and oil-bearing materials, United States, January-June 1939-41 - Continued

Item	Imports			Exports		
	1939	1940	1941 1/	1939	1940	1941 1/
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Raw materials (oil equivalent)-						
Babassu nuts and kernels (63 percent)	40.9	33.6	26.6	---	---	---
Castor beans (45 percent)	37.4	52.6	84.1	---	---	---
Copra (63 percent)	133.7	215.4	178.0	7/ 3.7	7/ 5.0	7/ 15.
Flaxseed (33 percent)	198.9	146.9	135.3	---	---	---
Murumuru kernels (45 percent)	.8	.8	.5	---	---	---
Palm nuts and kernels (45 percent)	2.9	6.8	5.5	---	---	---
Perilla seed (37 percent)	1.5	3/	---	---	---	---
Sesame seed (45 percent)	1.9	4.3	1.9	---	---	---
Soybeans (14 percent)	---	---	---	8.3	19.8	3/
Tucum kernels (45 percent)	1.4	1.2	3.8	---	---	---
Total, raw materials	419.4	461.6	435.7	12.0	24.8	15.
Grand total	975.0	921.3	824.6	184.0	218.2	219.
Raw materials-						
Babassu nuts and kernels	64.9	53.4	42.2	---	---	---
Castor beans	83.1	116.9	186.9	---	---	---
Copra	212.2	341.9	282.5	7/ 5.9	7/ 7.9	7/ 24.
Flaxseed (mil. bu.)	10.8	7.9	7.3	---	---	---
Hempseed 8/	.8	.5	.6	---	---	---
Murumuru kernels	1.8	1.7	1.1	---	---	---
Palm nuts and kernels	6.4	15.1	12.3	---	---	---
Perilla seed	4.0	3/	---	---	---	---
Rapeseed 8/	4.1	3.3	2.7	---	---	---
Sesame seed	4.2	9.6	4.3	---	---	---
Soybeans	---	---	---	59.3	141.6	.
Tucum kernels	3.2	2.6	8.6	---	---	---

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States. Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Includes "other animal greases and fats, inedible," grease stearin, and "other animal oils, inedible."

3/ Less than 50,000 lb.

4/ Includes 93,000 lb. of "oils, fats, and greases, n.e.s." in 1940; 4,000 lb. in 1941.

5/ Includes 67,000 lb. of "fish-liver oil n.e.s."

6/ Crude plus refined converted to crude basis, dividing by 0.94 in the case of coconut oil, and 0.93 in the case of cottonseed oil.

7/ Reexports. Palm oil includes palm-kernel oil.

8/ Believed not crushed.

Table 5.- Production and domestic disappearance of specified fats and oils, crude basis, United States, January-June, 1939-41

Item	Factory production 1/			Apparent domestic disappearance 1/		
	1939	1940	1941 2/	1939	1940	1941 2/
	Million pounds	Million pounds 3/	Million pounds 3/	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Animal fats and oils						
Butter	945.0	945.6	1,010.3	941.8	919.3	931.4
Lard, including rendered pork fat	672.1	889.2	832.7	490.5	624.3	638.3
Neat's-foot oil	2.4	2.0	1.9	2.3	1.7	1.6
Oleo oil	36.6	33.5	43.9	35.8	32.8	40.5
Oleo stock 4/	1.3	.9	.9	---	---	---
Stearine, animal, edible	19.2	16.6	21.7	19.8	16.4	20.6
Tallow, edible	47.9	41.4	41.5	45.7	41.2	40.1
Tallow, inedible, and greases 5/	545.6	733.3	759.2	502.4	595.0	791.3
Wool grease	2.6	3.2	7.0	4.4	5.2	7.5
Cod and cod-liver oil	.7	.5	.7	38.6	21.8	10.3
Fish oil	35.5	24.3	21.4	97.5	101.7	87.3
Marine mammal oil	23.9	19.3	.1	35.4	21.6	15.7
Total, animal	2,332.8	2,709.8	2,741.3	2,214.2	2,381.1	2,584.7
Vegetable oils						
Babassu oil	36.8	35.6	28.3	28.2	32.9	29.7
Cashew shell oil	---	---	---	1.2	2.6	1.6
Castor oil	35.0	53.3	66.1	33.3	43.3	71.4
Coconut oil	141.8	186.3	167.3	301.5	312.7	365.8
Corn oil	68.8	82.1	93.5	79.6	90.9	89.9
Cottonseed oil	577.7	521.6	660.9	632.5	635.5	872.5
Japan wax (tallow)	---	---	---	1.6	1.1	2.2
Linseed oil	264.0	278.6	379.6	275.3	285.9	379.7
Murumuru-kernel oil 6/	.8	.8	.5	.8	.8	.5
Oiticica oil	---	---	---	9.0	7.8	14.5
Olive oil, edible	6.4	1.2	8.2	36.9	36.1	17.2
Olive oil foots	---	---	---	13.9	9.7	8.3
Olive oil, inedible	---	---	---	3.7	3.6	1.7
Palm-kernel oil 7/	2.9	6.8	5.5	8.3	6.1	2.2
Palm oil	---	---	---	151.9	79.5	151.0
Peanut oil	60.3	21.0	108.9	38.5	21.8	90.8
Perilla oil 7/	1.5	---	---	24.8	16.2	2.1
Rape oil	---	---	---	3.8	8.8	5.8
Sesame oil 7/	1.9	4.3	1.9	3.9	4.3	3.2
Soybean oil	226.8	275.0	293.3	206.5	236.3	301.4

Continued -

Table 5.- Production and domestic disappearance of specified fats and oils, crude basis, United States, January-June, 1939-41 - Continued

Item	Factory production 1/			Apparent domestic disappearance 1/		
	1939	1940	1941 2/	1939	1940	1941 2/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Vegetable oils - contd.						
Sunflower oil	---	---	---	.2	8/	8/
Teaseed oil	---	---	---	3.4	1.4	.8
Tucum-kernel oil 6/	1.4	1.2	3.8	1.4	1.2	3.8
Tung oil	3.0	.7	9/ 5.0	60.4	32.6	38.6
Vegetable tallow	---	---	---	1.8	.3	.9
Total, vegetable	1,429.2	1,468.5	1,822.9	1,922.5	1,871.2	2,455.6
Total, all fats and oils.	3,762.1	4,178.3	4,564.2	4,136.7	4,252.3	5,040.3

Compiled as follows:

Production, Bureau of the Census, except butter, Agricultural Marketing Service, and tung oil Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Apparent disappearance computed from data on production, foreign trade, and stocks. Data on stocks were given in the August 1941 issue of The Fats and Oils Situation. Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

1/ Excludes farm butter and lard produced on farms and in small rendering plants.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Revised.
4/ Exports.
5/ Production is computed from reported factory consumption, stocks, and foreign trade; factory consumption taken to represent total domestic disappearance.
6/ Oil equivalent of imported raw material.
7/ Production, oil equivalent of imported raw material.
8/ Less than 50,000 pounds.
9/ Estimate.

Table 6.- Wholesale prices of fats and oils: Index numbers, August 1939 and 1940, June-August 1941

(1924-29 = 100)

Group	Aug.		1941		
	1939	1940	June	July	Aug.
Eight domestic fats and oils 1/	73	77	116	116	117
Eight domestic fats and oils	51	55	82	82	83
All fats and oils (27 items)	55	60	90	90	91
Grouped by origin					
Animal fats	51	56	81	79	80
Marine animal oils	60	87	108	115	114
Vegetable oils, domestic	58	58	106	109	110
Vegetable oils, foreign	80	85	131	139	141
Grouped by use					
Butter	54	62	81	78	80
Butter, adjusted 2/	55	64	88	84	82
Lard	43	38	77	78	77
Food fats, other	59	61	118	124	125
Soap fats	58	54	105	108	108
Drying oils	83	87	108	112	113
Miscellaneous oils	64	92	96	102	102

1/ 1910-14 = 100. 2/ Adjusted for typical seasonal variation.

Table 7.- Prices of specified oil-bearing materials, August 1939 and 1940, June-August 1941

Item	Unit	Aug.		1941		
		1939	1940	June	July	Aug.
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Castor beans, Brazilian, ship't., c. & f., New York	Long ton	---	48.00	71.25	70.38	68.40
Copra, bags, f.o.b. Pacific Coast	100 lb.	1.62	1.40	3.75	3.72	3.98
Cottonseed, U.S. farm price	Short ton	16.24	21.16	29.58	35.90	36.94
Flaxseed, No. 1, Minneapolis	Bu.	1.54	1.50	1.87	1.92	1.89
Flaxseed, U.S. farm price	"	1.35	1.36	1.64	1.71	1.68
Peanuts, shelled, Runners No. 1, S.E. mills	100 lb.	5.38	4.70	6.00	6.70	6.95
Peanuts, U.S. farm price	" "	3.39	3.44	4.01	4.16	4.29
Soybeans, No. 2 Yellow, Chicago	Bu.	1/	.81	1.39	1.50	1.57
Soybeans, U.S. farm price	"	.64	.67	1.23	1.30	1.29

Compiled from Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Daily Trade Bulletin (Chicago), Daily Market Record (Minneapolis), and reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

1/ No quotations.

Table 8.- Price per ton of specified oilcake meals, August 1939 and 1940, June-August 1941

Item 1/	Aug.		1941		
	1939	1940	June	July	Aug.
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Copra meal, Los Angeles	24.40	19.25	35.80	36.20	37.50
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Memphis	21.15	27.10	26.50	31.00	34.45
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Chicago	27.60	33.40	32.40	36.60	40.25
Linseed meal, 37 percent protein, Minneapolis	28.20	24.40	28.20	32.00	33.50
Linseed meal, 34 percent protein, New York	38.20	26.25	25.45	28.30	28.10
Peanut meal, 45 percent protein, f.o.b. southeastern mills	21.05	21.94	24.88	30.60	32.94
Soybean meal, 41 percent protein, Chicago	25.70	24.60	29.70	33.80	36.20

Compiled from records of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

1/ Bagged, carlots, except peanut meal.

Table 9.- Production and stocks of butter, lard, rendered pork fat, cottonseed oil, and peanut oil, July 1939 and 1940, May-July 1941

Item	July		1941		
	1939	1940	May	June	July 1/
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Production					
Creamery butter	182.2	185.8	215.6	214.3	196.7
Lard, under Federal inspection	93.5	104.0	125.2	102.7	95.8
Rendered pork fat 2/	---	---	14.5	13.0	12.6
Cottonseed oil, crude	22.6	14.1	66.3	42.5	26.2
Peanut oil, crude	3.5	2.0	17.5	7.1	4.3
Stocks, end of month					
Butter	165.2	123.6	56.8	120.2	178.5
Lard	139.8	303.2	366.1	374.7	332.9
Rendered pork fat 2/	---	---	7.8	7.8	7.4
Cottonseed oil, crude basis 3/	674.3	568.2	551.3	449.9	343.4
Peanut oil, crude basis 3/	---	---	---	57.2	---

Compiled as follows:

Production of creamery butter and peanut oil, and cold-storage holdings of butter, lard and rendered pork fat, Agricultural Marketing Service.

Production under Federal inspection of lard and rendered pork fat, Bureau of Animal Industry.

Factory production and stocks of cottonseed oil, and stocks of peanut oil, Bureau of the Census.

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Included with lard prior to November 1940.
3/ Crude plus refined converted to crude basis by dividing by the following factors: Cottonseed oil, 0.93; peanut oil, 0.94.

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Table 10.- Oleomargarine: Production and materials used in Manufacture, United States, July 1939 and 1940, May-July 1941

Item	July		1941 1/		
	1939	1940	May	June	July
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Production:					
Colored	103	208	1,388	300	280
Uncolored	19,163	21,812	26,304	24,783	27,085
Total 2/	19,266	22,021	27,693	25,083	27,365
Materials used:					
Oleo oil	859	1,123	1,439	1,146	1,305
Oleostearine	246	282	257	231	237
Lard neutral	111	318	635	498	651
Oleo stock	57	96	78	105	140
Beef fat	12	---	---	---	---
Monostearine	---	---	13	9	12
Total animal	1,285	1,819	2,422	1,989	2,345
Cottonseed oil	5,522	8,526	11,444	10,816	11,413
Soybean oil	5,625	5,402	6,898	5,546	4,912
Peanut oil	186	65	167	159	221
Corn oil	18	---	39	36	55
Cottonseed stearine	---	1	5	---	---
Soybean stearine	---	---	1	---	1
Vegetable stearine	---	1	---	---	---
Total domestic, vegetable	11,351	13,995	18,554	16,557	16,602
Coconut oil	1,560	1,261	1,468	1,435	2,474
Babassu oil	1,332	595	---	---	---
Palm oil	---	---	8	247	667
Palm stearine	---	---	---	---	28
Total foreign, vegetable	2,892	1,856	1,476	1,682	3,169
Total fats and oils	15,528	17,670	22,452	20,228	22,116
Milk	3,870	4,264	5,102	4,627	4,919
Salt and other miscellaneous	906	973	1,050	937	1,026

Compiled from Internal Revenue records and Internal Revenue Bulletin.

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Total of unrounded numbers.